

LABOUR PRICE INDEX

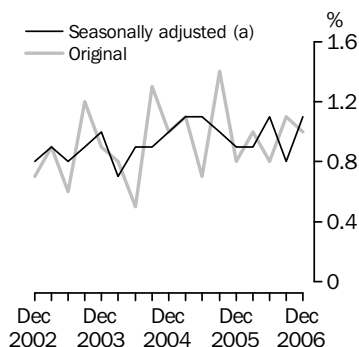
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 21 FEB 2007

TAKE CARE in using
seasonally adjusted
and trend estimates.
See Explanatory Notes
paragraphs 37-45

WPI-Quarterly changes

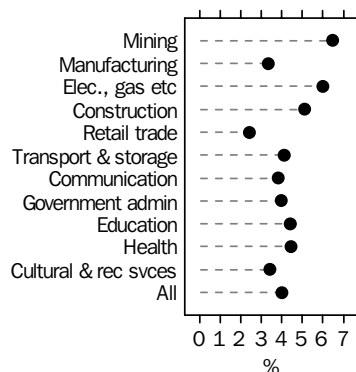
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses



(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 37-45

WPI-Annual change: original

Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses
For selected industries



INQUIRIES

For further information
about these and related
statistics, contact the
National Information and
Referral Service on
1300 135 070 or
David Taylor on Perth
(08) 9360 5151.

KEY FIGURES

Wage Price Index (WPI)

Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses

Seasonally Adjusted^(a)

	Sep Qtr 2006 to Dec Qtr 2006 % change	Dec Qtr 2005 to Dec Qtr 2006 % change
Australia	1.1	4.0
Sector		
Private	1.0	3.8
Public	1.3	4.5

Original

Australia	1.0	4.0
Sector		
Private	0.9	3.7
Public	1.2	4.5

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 37-45

KEY POINTS

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES

QUARTERLY CHANGE (SEP QTR 2006 TO DEC QTR 2006)

- The index for all employee jobs in Australia increased by 1.1%, seasonally adjusted.
- The increases in indexes (in original terms) at the industry level ranged from 0.5% for Cultural and recreational services to 1.6% for Communication services.
- Increases in the indexes (in original terms) at the occupation level ranged from 0.5% for Tradespersons and related workers to 1.2% for Associate professionals.

ANNUAL CHANGE (DEC QTR 2005 TO DEC QTR 2006)

- The increase in the seasonally adjusted index through the year to December 2006 for all employee jobs in Australia was 4.0%.
- Increases in the original indexes through the year to December 2006 at the industry level ranged from 2.0% for Accommodation, cafes and restaurants to 6.5% for Mining, compared with 4.0% for all industries.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

March 2007

16 May 2007

June 2007

15 August 2007

September 2007

14 November 2007

.....

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Original indexes are compiled for various combinations of state/territory, sector, broad industry group and broad occupation group. Seasonally adjusted and trend indexes are compiled only for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for each of the private sector, public sector and all sectors. Indexes not included in this publication may be made available on request by telephoning David Taylor on Perth (08) 9360 5151.

FURTHER INFORMATION

More detailed information on the Labour Price Index (LPI) is available in *Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Australia* (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).

.....

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

LPI labour price index

WPI wage price index

Barbara Dunlop

Acting Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Commentary	5

TABLES OF WAGE PRICE INDEXES

INDEXES OF TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES

1 Sector: Original, seasonally adjusted and trend	6
2 Australia, states and territories, all sectors: Original	7
3 Australia, states and territories, private sector: Original	8
4 Australia, states and territories, public sector: Original	9
5 Sector by industry, index numbers: Original	10
6 Sector by industry, percentage changes: Original	11
7 Sector by occupation, index numbers: Original	12
8 Sector by occupation, percentage changes: Original	13

INDEXES OF HOURLY RATES OF PAY INCLUDING BONUSES

9 Sector: Original	14
---------------------------------	----

INDEXES OF ORDINARY TIME HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES

10 Australia, states and territories: Original	15
11 Sector by industry, index numbers: Original	16
12 Sector by industry, percentage changes: Original	17

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	18
Appendix 1: Distribution of expenditure on wages and salaries	25
Appendix 2: Treatment of bonuses and commissions in the LPI	26
Appendix 3: Summary of non-wage and labour price indexes	28
Glossary	29

COMMENTARY

NATIONAL MINIMUM AWARD WAGE INCREASES

The Australian Fair Pay Commission (AFPC) has had responsibility for setting federal minimum award rates since early 2006. The AFPC's first ruling had a date of effect of 1 December 2006 which was after the quarterly survey reference date for the Labour Price Index¹. It is expected that pay changes associated with the AFPC ruling will start to flow through to the wage price index in the March quarter 2007.

The recent changes in industrial relations including the AFPC ruling have affected the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the WPI. The impact of these changes affected the size of the seasonal factor for the September quarter 2006. However, the impact has been negligible this quarter. Further impacts are expected on the seasonal factors in upcoming quarters. For further details see paragraphs 37-45 of the Explanatory Notes.

SECTOR

The through the year increase in the seasonally adjusted index for All sectors is 4.0%. The through the year increase for the Private sector (seasonally adjusted) is 3.8%, unchanged from the September quarter 2006 result. The Public sector shows an increase of 4.5% for the same period, compared with a 4.2% change for the year through to September quarter 2006.

INDUSTRY

In original terms, the industries with the highest rate of increase through the year to December quarter 2006 were Mining (6.5%), Electricity, gas and water (6.0%), and Construction (5.1%). The lowest rates of increase were reported in Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (2.0%) and Retail (2.4%).

STATE

In original terms, the states with the highest rate of increase through the year to December quarter 2006 were the All sector and Private sector for Western Australia (4.6% and 4.5% respectively) and the Public sector for Queensland (5.1%).

1 The reference date for this survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter, except for bonuses which are collected in respect to those paid during the three month period ending on the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For December quarter 2006, the reference date was 17 November 2006.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Sector

Period	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (a)			TREND (b)		
	Private	Public	All Sectors	Private	Public	All Sectors	Private	Public	All Sectors
INDEX NUMBERS (c)									
2003									
December	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6
2004									
March	100.4	100.7	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.4
June	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.3	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.3
September	102.3	102.6	102.3	102.1	102.5	102.2	102.1	102.5	102.2
December	103.2	103.7	103.3	103.1	103.7	103.2	103.1	103.7	103.2
2005									
March	104.1	105.2	104.4	104.1	105.0	104.3	104.1	104.9	104.3
June	105.0	105.7	105.1	105.2	106.0	105.4	105.2	106.1	105.4
September	106.3	107.4	106.6	106.2	107.3	106.5	106.2	107.2	106.4
December	107.3	108.3	107.5	107.2	108.3	107.5	107.2	108.3	107.5
2006									
March	108.3	109.6	108.6	108.3	109.4	108.5	108.3	109.5	108.6
June	109.2	110.4	109.5	109.4	110.7	109.7	109.4	110.6	109.7
September	110.3	111.9	110.7	110.2	111.8	110.6	na	na	na
December	111.3	113.2	111.8	111.3	113.2	111.8	na	na	na
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)									
2004									
December	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.6
2005									
March	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.9
June	4.0	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.0
September	3.9	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.1
December	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2
2006									
March	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.1
June	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
September	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.8	na	na	na
December	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.0	na	na	na
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)									
2004									
December	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
2005									
March	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
June	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
September	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
December	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
2006									
March	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
June	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
September	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	na	na	na
December	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	na	na	na

na not available

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 37–43.

(b) Trend break, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 44–45.

(c) Reference base of each index: 2003–04 = 100.0. See paragraphs 46 and 47 of the Explanatory Notes for an explanation of the reference base.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, All Sectors: **Original**

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
---------------	------------------------	-----------------	-------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------

INDEX NUMBERS (a)

2002-03	96.3	96.9	96.5	96.3	96.9	96.8	96.8	95.9	96.5
2003-04	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2004-05	103.6	103.9	103.8	103.5	104.3	104.1	103.7	104.3	103.8
2005-06	107.8	107.9	108.4	107.4	109.0	108.4	108.2	108.6	108.1
2003									
December	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.7
2004									
March	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.6	100.3	100.3	100.5	100.6	100.5
June	101.1	101.0	101.1	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.2	100.8	101.0
September	102.2	102.4	102.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	102.0	102.4	102.3
December	102.8	103.4	103.5	103.3	103.9	103.3	102.7	104.2	103.3
2005									
March	104.2	104.5	104.3	104.1	104.8	104.7	104.6	105.0	104.4
June	105.0	105.3	105.0	104.6	105.8	105.6	105.4	105.7	105.1
September	106.5	106.5	106.6	105.9	107.5	107.1	106.6	107.2	106.6
December	107.2	107.4	107.9	107.1	108.3	107.8	107.9	108.1	107.5
2006									
March	108.4	108.4	109.1	107.9	109.3	109.0	108.7	109.2	108.6
June	109.2	109.3	110.0	108.5	110.7	109.8	109.6	109.9	109.5
September	110.5	110.2	111.4	109.8	112.1	111.4	111.0	111.5	110.7
December	111.3	111.2	112.8	111.1	113.3	112.3	111.7	112.5	111.8

CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)

2003-04	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.6
2004-05	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.8
2005-06	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1

CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)

2004									
December	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.6
2005									
March	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.9
June	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.1
September	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.2
December	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.4	5.1	3.7	4.1
2006									
March	4.0	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
June	4.0	3.8	4.8	3.7	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2
September	3.8	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
December	3.8	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.5	4.1	4.0

CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)

2004									
December	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.0
2005									
March	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.1
June	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
September	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4
December	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8
2006									
March	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0
June	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
September	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1
December	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Private Sector: **Original**

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
INDEX NUMBERS (a)									
2002-03	96.9	96.9	96.7	96.3	96.9	96.7	97.4	96.6	96.8
2003-04	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2004-05	103.4	103.8	103.7	103.3	104.3	103.8	103.8	103.4	103.7
2005-06	107.2	107.9	108.4	106.9	109.2	107.9	107.9	107.3	107.8
2003									
December	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.3	100.0	99.7
2004									
March	100.4	100.2	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.4
June	101.0	101.1	101.1	100.8	100.9	100.9	101.2	100.8	101.0
September	102.1	102.4	102.1	102.1	102.5	102.5	102.2	102.4	102.3
December	102.8	103.2	103.4	103.0	104.0	103.2	103.1	103.1	103.2
2005									
March	103.8	104.4	104.2	103.7	104.9	104.2	104.6	103.7	104.1
June	104.7	105.2	104.9	104.3	105.6	105.1	105.3	104.4	105.0
September	105.9	106.5	106.4	105.7	107.6	106.7	106.4	106.2	106.3
December	106.6	107.4	108.1	106.5	108.5	107.6	107.4	107.0	107.3
2006									
March	107.7	108.3	109.1	107.3	109.5	108.2	108.4	107.8	108.3
June	108.6	109.3	109.8	107.9	111.0	108.9	109.3	108.2	109.2
September	109.6	110.2	111.2	109.2	112.5	110.6	110.0	109.6	110.3
December	110.5	111.0	112.7	110.4	113.4	111.7	111.0	110.7	111.3
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)									
2003-04	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.5	3.3
2004-05	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.7
2005-06	3.7	3.9	4.5	3.5	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)									
2004									
December	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.5
2005									
March	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.2	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.7
June	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.0
September	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.5	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9
December	3.7	4.1	4.5	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.0
2006									
March	3.8	3.7	4.7	3.5	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.0
June	3.7	3.9	4.7	3.5	5.1	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.0
September	3.5	3.5	4.5	3.3	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.8
December	3.7	3.4	4.3	3.7	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.7
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)									
2004									
December	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9
2005									
March	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.9
June	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9
September	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.2
December	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
2006									
March	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9
June	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8
September	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.0
December	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Public Sector: **Original**

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
INDEX NUMBERS (a)									
2002-03	94.6	96.9	96.1	96.1	96.7	96.7	96.1	95.4	95.8
2003-04	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2004-05	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.8	103.5	104.9	104.3
2005-06	109.7	108.0	108.6	108.9	108.2	109.7	108.6	109.3	108.9
2003									
December	99.2	99.8	99.5	100.1	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.5
2004									
March	100.9	100.4	100.9	100.6	100.3	100.1	100.5	100.7	100.7
June	101.1	100.7	101.2	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.0	101.0
September	102.5	102.3	103.4	101.6	102.4	103.2	101.8	102.4	102.6
December	103.1	104.0	104.0	104.2	103.6	103.6	102.2	104.8	103.7
2005									
March	105.7	105.1	104.8	105.4	104.4	105.6	104.5	105.8	105.2
June	105.8	105.6	105.2	105.5	106.2	106.6	105.4	106.4	105.7
September	108.5	106.2	107.2	106.3	107.1	107.9	106.7	107.7	107.4
December	109.0	107.6	107.6	109.1	107.6	108.4	108.6	108.7	108.3
2006									
March	110.5	108.7	109.3	109.8	108.5	110.6	109.1	110.0	109.6
June	110.9	109.5	110.4	110.5	109.6	111.7	109.8	110.7	110.4
September	113.3	110.2	111.8	111.6	110.6	112.9	112.2	112.6	111.9
December	113.9	112.1	113.1	113.1	112.8	113.5	112.6	113.5	113.2
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)									
2003-04	5.7	3.2	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.8	4.4
2004-05	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	3.5	4.9	4.3
2005-06	5.2	3.5	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.4
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)									
2004									
December	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.8	2.2	5.1	4.2
2005									
March	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.8	4.1	5.5	4.0	5.1	4.5
June	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.7	5.4	5.8	4.2	5.3	4.7
September	5.9	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.7
December	5.7	3.5	3.5	4.7	3.9	4.6	6.3	3.7	4.4
2006									
March	4.5	3.4	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.2
June	4.8	3.7	4.9	4.7	3.2	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.4
September	4.4	3.8	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.6	5.2	4.5	4.2
December	4.5	4.2	5.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.5
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)									
2004									
December	0.6	1.7	0.6	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.1
2005									
March	2.5	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.0	1.4
June	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5
September	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6
December	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.8
2006									
March	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.5	1.2	1.2
June	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
September	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.4
December	0.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Sector by Industry—Index numbers(a): **Original**

Industry	FINANCIAL YEAR				QUARTER				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
	2005	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
PRIVATE									
Mining	97.3	100.0	104.0	109.3	108.1	109.5	112.0	113.8	115.1
Manufacturing	96.7	100.0	103.7	107.7	107.3	108.1	109.0	110.1	110.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	96.0	100.0	104.7	109.5	109.3	110.0	111.3	112.9	114.6
Construction	96.4	100.0	105.2	110.5	109.4	111.3	112.8	113.7	115.0
Wholesale trade	97.2	100.0	103.3	107.1	106.6	107.5	108.5	109.4	111.1
Retail trade	97.1	100.0	103.3	107.2	107.0	107.8	108.2	108.9	109.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	97.4	100.0	102.8	106.1	106.1	106.6	106.9	107.4	108.2
Transport and storage	96.7	100.0	103.0	106.7	106.3	107.4	107.9	109.1	110.3
Communication services	97.6	100.0	102.6	105.9	105.6	106.3	106.5	110.1	110.3
Finance and insurance	96.9	100.0	104.0	108.3	108.1	108.4	110.0	110.8	112.3
Property and business services	96.6	100.0	103.1	106.9	106.2	107.6	108.3	110.2	110.9
Education	96.6	100.0	104.9	109.4	108.2	110.6	111.0	111.7	112.4
Health and community services	96.3	100.0	104.1	109.0	108.6	109.3	110.6	111.3	112.7
Cultural and recreational services	96.8	100.0	103.4	107.8	107.6	108.1	108.6	110.6	111.2
Personal and other services	97.5	100.0	102.5	105.7	105.3	106.0	107.0	108.1	109.4
All industries	96.8	100.0	103.7	107.8	107.3	108.3	109.2	110.3	111.3
PUBLIC									
Government administration and defence	95.6	100.0	104.3	108.9	108.6	109.6	110.0	111.7	112.9
Education	96.4	100.0	105.4	110.1	109.0	111.0	112.2	112.9	114.0
Health and community services	94.7	100.0	103.1	107.7	107.4	108.2	108.6	111.5	113.1
Cultural and recreational services	95.7	100.0	103.7	108.2	107.9	108.5	108.7	111.3	111.8
Personal and other services	95.9	100.0	104.8	109.5	108.9	110.0	110.4	112.7	113.3
All industries(b)	95.8	100.0	104.3	108.9	108.3	109.6	110.4	111.9	113.2
ALL SECTORS									
Mining	97.2	100.0	104.0	109.2	108.1	109.4	112.0	113.8	115.1
Manufacturing	96.6	100.0	103.7	107.7	107.3	108.1	109.0	110.1	110.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	95.8	100.0	104.3	110.1	108.5	111.3	113.0	114.1	115.0
Construction	96.3	100.0	105.1	110.3	109.3	111.2	112.6	113.5	114.9
Wholesale trade	97.2	100.0	103.3	107.2	106.6	107.6	108.5	109.5	111.1
Retail trade	97.0	100.0	103.3	107.2	107.0	107.8	108.2	108.9	109.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	97.4	100.0	102.8	106.2	106.2	106.7	107.0	107.5	108.3
Transport and storage	96.7	100.0	103.0	107.3	106.7	108.0	108.8	109.9	111.1
Communication services	96.6	100.0	103.4	106.8	106.8	107.2	107.6	109.1	110.9
Finance and insurance	96.8	100.0	104.0	108.3	107.9	108.4	110.0	110.8	112.1
Property and business services	96.6	100.0	103.1	106.9	106.2	107.5	108.3	110.2	110.9
Government administration and defence	95.6	100.0	104.3	108.9	108.6	109.6	110.0	111.7	112.9
Education	96.5	100.0	105.3	109.9	108.7	110.8	111.8	112.5	113.5
Health and community services	95.6	100.0	103.6	108.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	111.4	112.9
Cultural and recreational services	96.6	100.0	103.5	107.9	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.8	111.4
Personal and other services	96.7	100.0	103.7	107.6	107.2	108.1	108.7	110.4	111.4
All industries	96.5	100.0	103.8	108.1	107.5	108.6	109.5	110.7	111.8

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

(b) Includes those industries not separately listed.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Sector by Industry—Percentage changes: **Original**

Industry	FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR			FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR			FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Dec Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2006	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2006	Dec Qtr 2006
PRIVATE										
Mining	2.8	4.0	5.1	3.8	4.3	6.5	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.1
Manufacturing	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.5
Construction	3.7	5.2	5.0	5.7	4.5	5.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.1
Wholesale trade	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.8	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.6
Retail trade	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
Transport and storage	3.4	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.7	3.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1
Communication services	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.2	4.5	0.7	0.2	3.4	0.2
Finance and insurance	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.9	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.4
Property and business services	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.7	3.5	4.4	1.3	0.7	1.8	0.6
Education	3.5	4.9	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.9	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
Health and community services	3.8	4.1	4.7	3.6	4.7	3.8	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.3
Cultural and recreational services	3.3	3.4	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.3	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.5
Personal and other services	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.3	3.1	3.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
<i>All industries</i>	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
PUBLIC										
Government administration and defence	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.0	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.1
Education	3.7	5.4	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.6	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.0
Health and community services	5.6	3.1	4.5	2.7	5.1	5.3	0.7	0.4	2.7	1.4
Cultural and recreational services	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.0	4.7	3.6	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.4
Personal and other services	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.0	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.5
<i>All industries(a)</i>	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.2
ALL SECTORS										
Mining	2.9	4.0	5.0	3.8	4.3	6.5	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.1
Manufacturing	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.2	4.1	3.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.4	4.3	5.6	4.3	4.7	6.0	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.8
Construction	3.8	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.5	5.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2
Wholesale trade	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.8	4.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5
Retail trade	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.9	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.5	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
Transport and storage	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.0	4.0	4.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1
Communication services	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.6
Finance and insurance	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.9	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.2
Property and business services	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.4	4.4	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.6
Government administration and defence	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.0	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.1
Education	3.6	5.3	4.4	5.3	4.3	4.4	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.9
Health and community services	4.6	3.6	4.6	3.2	5.0	4.4	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.3
Cultural and recreational services	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.4	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.5
Personal and other services	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.9
All industries	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0

(a) Includes those industries not separately listed.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Sector by Occupation—Index numbers(a): **Original**

Occupation	FINANCIAL YEAR				QUARTER				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Dec Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2006	Dec Qtr 2006
PRIVATE									
Managers and administrators	97.2	100.0	103.5	107.2	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.9
Professionals	96.6	100.0	103.7	108.2	107.6	108.7	109.7	111.2	112.3
Associate professionals	97.1	100.0	103.3	107.3	106.8	107.9	108.6	109.7	111.1
Tradespersons and related workers	97.0	100.0	104.0	108.7	108.1	109.3	110.4	111.4	112.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	96.2	100.0	103.3	107.2	106.7	107.8	108.4	109.7	110.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	96.6	100.0	103.5	107.3	106.9	107.6	108.5	109.6	110.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	96.6	100.0	103.9	108.5	107.9	109.0	110.1	111.1	112.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	97.0	100.0	103.3	106.7	106.4	107.0	107.5	108.5	109.0
Labourers and related workers	96.9	100.0	103.9	107.8	107.5	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.8
<i>All occupations</i>	96.8	100.0	103.7	107.8	107.3	108.3	109.2	110.3	111.3
PUBLIC									
Managers and administrators	95.6	100.0	105.0	110.2	109.3	111.2	111.7	113.2	114.2
Professionals	95.8	100.0	104.4	109.0	108.3	109.7	110.5	112.1	113.4
Associate professionals	95.8	100.0	104.5	109.1	108.6	109.7	110.1	112.0	112.9
Tradespersons and related workers	95.6	100.0	104.4	109.6	108.5	110.4	112.0	112.9	113.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	96.1	100.0	104.2	108.5	108.6	109.1	109.6	111.3	112.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	95.6	100.0	103.8	108.1	107.8	108.6	109.3	110.9	112.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	96.2	100.0	104.0	109.1	108.2	109.8	111.2	111.9	113.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	95.7	100.0	103.8	108.3	107.7	108.2	109.9	110.8	112.3
Labourers and related workers	96.1	100.0	103.9	108.1	107.6	108.9	109.5	110.6	112.6
<i>All occupations</i>	95.8	100.0	104.3	108.9	108.3	109.6	110.4	111.9	113.2
ALL SECTORS									
Managers and administrators	96.9	100.0	103.8	107.9	107.1	108.5	109.3	110.6	111.7
Professionals	96.3	100.0	104.0	108.6	107.9	109.2	110.1	111.6	112.8
Associate professionals	96.8	100.0	103.6	107.8	107.3	108.4	109.0	110.3	111.6
Tradespersons and related workers	96.7	100.0	104.0	108.8	108.2	109.4	110.6	111.6	112.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	96.2	100.0	103.4	107.4	107.0	108.0	108.6	110.0	111.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	96.3	100.0	103.6	107.5	107.2	107.8	108.7	109.9	111.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	96.6	100.0	103.9	108.5	107.9	109.0	110.2	111.2	112.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	96.7	100.0	103.4	106.9	106.6	107.2	107.9	108.8	109.5
Labourers and related workers	96.8	100.0	103.8	107.8	107.5	108.2	109.1	109.9	111.0
All occupations	96.5	100.0	103.8	108.1	107.5	108.6	109.5	110.7	111.8

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Sector by Occupation—Percentage changes: **Original**

Occupation	FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR			FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR			FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Dec Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2006	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2006	Dec Qtr 2006
PRIVATE										
Managers and administrators	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
Professionals	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.4	4.4	4.4	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0
Associate professionals	3.0	3.3	3.9	2.8	4.1	4.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.3
Tradespersons and related workers	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.5	3.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.3	4.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
Labourers and related workers	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
<i>All occupations</i>	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
PUBLIC										
Managers and administrators	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.5	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.9
Professionals	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.2
Associate professionals	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	1.0	0.4	1.7	0.8
Tradespersons and related workers	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	4.6	3.8	4.1	3.3	4.5	4.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.5	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	4.5	3.8	4.3	4.7	3.6	4.3	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.4
Labourers and related workers	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.8
<i>All occupations</i>	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.2
ALL SECTORS										
Managers and administrators	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.3	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.0
Professionals	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.1
Associate professionals	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.3	4.2	4.0	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.2
Tradespersons and related workers	3.4	4.0	4.6	3.7	4.6	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Labourers and related workers	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0
All occupations	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0

Period	ORDINARY TIME HOURLY RATES			TOTAL HOURLY RATES		
	Private	Public	All Sectors	Private	Public	All Sectors
.....						
INDEX NUMBERS (a)(b)						
2002-03	96.7	95.8	96.5	96.7	95.8	96.5
2003-04	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2004-05	103.7	104.3	103.9	103.7	104.3	103.8
2005-06	107.8	108.8	108.1	107.8	108.9	108.1
2003						
December	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.8
2004						
March	100.4	100.7	100.5	100.4	100.7	100.5
June	100.9	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.0
September	102.2	102.5	102.3	102.2	102.5	102.3
December	103.2	103.6	103.4	103.2	103.6	103.3
2005						
March	104.2	105.2	104.5	104.1	105.2	104.4
June	105.3	105.7	105.4	105.2	105.7	105.3
September	106.4	107.4	106.7	106.4	107.4	106.6
December	107.1	108.2	107.4	107.1	108.2	107.4
2006						
March	108.4	109.5	108.7	108.4	109.5	108.7
June	109.4	110.2	109.6	109.4	110.3	109.6
September	110.6	111.8	110.9	110.6	111.8	110.9
December	111.5	113.0	111.9	111.5	113.1	111.9
.....						
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)						
2003-04	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.4	3.6
2004-05	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.8
2005-06	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.1
.....						
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
2004						
December	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.5
2005						
March	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.5	3.9
June	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.3
September	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.2
December	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.0
2006						
March	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
June	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.1
September	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0
December	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.2
.....						
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
2004						
December	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
2005						
March	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.1
June	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.9
September	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.2
December	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
2006						
March	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
June	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
September	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
December	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

(b) A methodological change to the pricing of bonuses and commissions was implemented in March quarter 2006. See Appendix 2.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: ORDINARY TIME HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, All Sectors: Original

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
INDEX NUMBERS (a)									
2002-03	96.3	96.9	96.5	96.3	96.9	96.7	96.9	95.9	96.5
2003-04	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2004-05	103.5	103.9	103.9	103.5	104.2	104.1	103.7	104.3	103.8
2005-06	107.7	107.8	108.4	107.4	108.9	108.4	108.2	108.6	108.0
2003									
December	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.7
2004									
March	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.5
June	101.0	101.0	101.1	100.8	100.9	100.9	101.2	100.9	101.0
September	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.0	102.5	102.7	102.0	102.4	102.3
December	102.8	103.3	103.6	103.3	103.9	103.3	102.7	104.2	103.3
2005									
March	104.2	104.5	104.4	104.1	104.8	104.7	104.6	105.0	104.4
June	104.9	105.3	105.0	104.6	105.7	105.6	105.3	105.7	105.1
September	106.4	106.4	106.7	105.9	107.5	107.1	106.5	107.1	106.6
December	107.1	107.3	107.9	107.1	108.3	107.8	107.9	108.1	107.5
2006									
March	108.3	108.3	109.1	107.9	109.2	109.0	108.7	109.2	108.5
June	109.1	109.2	109.9	108.5	110.6	109.8	109.5	109.8	109.4
September	110.4	110.1	111.3	109.8	112.1	111.4	111.0	111.5	110.7
December	111.2	111.2	112.7	111.1	113.3	112.3	111.8	112.5	111.7
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)									
2003-04	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.6
2004-05	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.8
2005-06	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)									
2004									
December	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.4	4.2	3.4	3.0	4.3	3.6
2005									
March	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.5	3.9
June	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.8	4.1
September	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.2
December	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.4	5.1	3.7	4.1
2006									
March	3.9	3.6	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
June	4.0	3.7	4.7	3.7	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1
September	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8
December	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.9
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)									
2004									
December	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.0
2005									
March	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.1
June	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
September	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4
December	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.8
2006									
March	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9
June	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
September	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2
December	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

Industry	FINANCIAL YEAR				QUARTER				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Dec Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2006	Dec Qtr 2006
PRIVATE									
Mining	97.2	100.0	104.0	109.2	108.1	109.5	111.9	113.7	115.1
Manufacturing	96.7	100.0	103.6	107.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.9	110.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	96.1	100.0	104.7	109.5	109.3	110.0	111.3	112.9	114.5
Construction	96.4	100.0	105.1	110.2	109.2	111.0	112.6	113.5	114.7
Wholesale trade	97.2	100.0	103.3	107.2	106.6	107.6	108.5	109.5	111.1
Retail trade	97.1	100.0	103.3	107.2	107.0	107.8	108.2	108.9	109.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	97.4	100.0	102.8	106.1	106.1	106.6	106.9	107.4	108.2
Transport and storage	96.7	100.0	102.9	106.6	106.2	107.3	107.7	109.0	110.1
Communication services	97.6	100.0	102.6	106.0	105.6	106.3	106.6	110.1	110.4
Finance and insurance	96.8	100.0	104.0	108.3	108.0	108.4	110.0	110.8	112.2
Property and business services	96.6	100.0	103.1	106.9	106.2	107.5	108.3	110.2	110.9
Education	96.6	100.0	105.0	109.4	108.2	110.7	111.0	111.7	112.4
Health and community services	96.3	100.0	104.0	109.0	108.6	109.3	110.6	111.3	112.7
Cultural and recreational services	96.9	100.0	103.4	107.8	107.6	108.1	108.6	110.6	111.2
Personal and other services	97.5	100.0	102.5	105.7	105.2	106.0	106.9	108.1	109.4
<i>All industries</i>	96.8	100.0	103.6	107.7	107.2	108.2	109.1	110.2	111.2
PUBLIC									
Government administration and defence	95.5	100.0	104.3	108.8	108.5	109.5	109.9	111.7	112.8
Education	96.4	100.0	105.5	110.1	109.0	111.0	112.2	112.9	114.0
Health and community services	94.7	100.0	103.1	107.7	107.4	108.2	108.6	111.5	113.2
Cultural and recreational services	95.7	100.0	103.7	108.2	107.9	108.5	108.7	111.3	111.8
Personal and other services	95.9	100.0	104.8	109.5	109.0	110.0	110.4	112.7	113.3
<i>All industries(b)</i>	95.8	100.0	104.3	108.9	108.3	109.6	110.3	111.9	113.1
ALL SECTORS									
Mining	97.2	100.0	104.1	109.2	108.1	109.5	111.9	113.7	115.1
Manufacturing	96.7	100.0	103.6	107.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.9	110.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	95.8	100.0	104.3	110.0	108.5	111.2	112.9	114.0	114.9
Construction	96.3	100.0	105.0	110.1	109.0	110.9	112.4	113.3	114.6
Wholesale trade	97.2	100.0	103.3	107.2	106.6	107.6	108.5	109.5	111.1
Retail trade	97.0	100.0	103.3	107.2	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.8	109.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	97.4	100.0	102.8	106.2	106.2	106.7	107.0	107.5	108.3
Transport and storage	96.8	100.0	103.0	107.3	106.7	107.9	108.7	109.8	110.9
Communication services	96.6	100.0	103.4	106.8	106.8	107.2	107.6	109.1	110.9
Finance and insurance	96.8	100.0	104.0	108.3	107.9	108.4	110.0	110.8	112.1
Property and business services	96.6	100.0	103.1	106.9	106.2	107.5	108.3	110.2	110.9
Government administration and defence	95.5	100.0	104.3	108.8	108.5	109.5	109.9	111.7	112.8
Education	96.5	100.0	105.3	109.9	108.7	110.8	111.8	112.5	113.5
Health and community services	95.6	100.0	103.6	108.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	111.4	112.9
Cultural and recreational services	96.5	100.0	103.5	107.9	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.8	111.4
Personal and other services	96.7	100.0	103.7	107.6	107.1	108.1	108.7	110.4	111.4
All industries	96.5	100.0	103.8	108.0	107.5	108.5	109.4	110.7	111.7

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

(b) Includes those industries not separately listed.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: ORDINARY TIME HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Sector by Industry—Percentage changes: **Original**

Industry	FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR			FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR			FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Dec Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2006	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2006	Dec Qtr 2006
PRIVATE										
Mining	2.9	4.0	5.0	3.8	4.3	6.5	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.2
Manufacturing	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.1	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.8	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.4
Construction	3.7	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.5	5.0	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.1
Wholesale trade	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.8	4.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5
Retail trade	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.9	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
Transport and storage	3.4	2.9	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.7	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.0
Communication services	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	4.5	0.7	0.3	3.3	0.3
Finance and insurance	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.9	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.3
Property and business services	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.7	3.5	4.4	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.6
Education	3.5	5.0	4.2	5.0	4.3	3.9	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Health and community services	3.8	4.0	4.8	3.6	4.7	3.8	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.3
Cultural and recreational services	3.2	3.4	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.3	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.5
Personal and other services	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.3	3.0	4.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2
<i>All industries</i>	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
PUBLIC										
Government administration and defence	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.0	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.0
Education	3.7	5.5	4.4	5.3	4.4	4.6	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.0
Health and community services	5.6	3.1	4.5	2.7	5.1	5.4	0.7	0.4	2.7	1.5
Cultural and recreational services	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.0	4.7	3.6	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.4
Personal and other services	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.9	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.5
<i>All industries(a)</i>	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.1
ALL SECTORS										
Mining	2.9	4.1	4.9	3.8	4.3	6.5	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.2
Manufacturing	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.4	4.3	5.5	4.3	4.7	5.9	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.8
Construction	3.8	5.0	4.9	5.3	4.3	5.1	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.1
Wholesale trade	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.8	4.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5
Retail trade	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.9	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.5	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
Transport and storage	3.3	3.0	4.2	3.0	4.0	3.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0
Communication services	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.6
Finance and insurance	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.9	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.2
Property and business services	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.4	4.4	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.6
Government administration and defence	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.0	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.0
Education	3.6	5.3	4.4	5.3	4.3	4.4	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.9
Health and community services	4.6	3.6	4.6	3.2	5.0	4.4	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.3
Cultural and recreational services	3.6	3.5	4.3	3.2	4.6	3.4	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.5
Personal and other services	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.0	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.9
All industries	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9

(a) Includes those industries not separately listed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains indexes measuring changes in the price of labour in the Australian labour market.

2 The methodology used to construct the wage, non-wage and labour price indexes (LPI) is similar to that used for other price indexes such as the Consumer Price Index. In the LPI, index numbers are compiled using information collected from a representative sample of employee jobs within a sample of employing organisations. Individual indexes are compiled for various combinations of state/territory, sector (private/public), broad industry group and broad occupation group (wage price indexes only). For more detailed information on the methodology used in the construction of the LPI, refer to *Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).

PUBLISHED INDEXES

3 Four wage price indexes are constructed and published quarterly. These indexes were first compiled for the September quarter 1997, and cover:

- ordinary time hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses index
- ordinary time hourly rates of pay including bonuses index
- total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses index
- total hourly rates of pay including bonuses index.

In these indexes the term 'bonuses' refers to bonuses and commissions.

4 Four non-wage price indexes are constructed. These are financial year indexes and were first compiled for the 2001–02 financial year. The non-wage indexes cover:

- annual and public holiday leave
- superannuation
- payroll tax
- workers' compensation.

5 From the individual wage and non-wage components a labour price index can be constructed. Two versions of the labour price index are produced and, like the non-wage price indexes, they are financial year indexes (first compiled for 2001–02):

- labour price index excluding bonuses
- labour price index including bonuses.

6 The full set is updated annually in the September quarter LPI publication. In all other quarters a summary table is published as an appendix to the publication.

DESIGN OF THE INDEXES

BROAD DESCRIPTION

7 The wage, non-wage and labour price indexes measure changes over time in the price of labour unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. A range of procedures have been developed to identify and measure quality and quantity changes and ensure that only pure price changes are reflected in the indexes.

8 Price-determining characteristics of the jobs are detailed in fixed pricing specifications and any changes in labour payments due to changes in the pricing specifications do not contribute to index movements. The following are examples of changes in price-determining characteristics which are not reflected in index movements:

- changes in the nature of work performed (e.g. different tasks or responsibilities)
- changes in the quantity of work performed (e.g. the number of hours worked)
- changes in the characteristics of the job occupant (e.g. age, apprenticeship year, successful completion of training or a qualification, grade or level, experience, length of service, etc.)
- changes in the location where the work is performed.

9 Changes in the price of labour resulting from changes in the composition of the labour market are also excluded from index movements. To achieve this, price movements for each segment of the labour market (defined by state/territory, sector, industry and occupation) are combined using expenditure weights that remain constant between successive weighting base periods.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

WAGE PRICE INDEXES

10 The *ordinary time hourly rates of pay indexes* that *exclude bonuses* measure quarterly changes in ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates. Changes in rates of pay reflected in these indexes (i.e. pure price changes) arise from a range of sources including award variations, changes in pay scales, enterprise and workplace agreements, minimum wage setting, individual contracts and informal arrangements.

11 These indexes are not affected by changes in:

- penalty payments for overtime, shifts, weekends and public holidays (which fluctuate depending on the number of hours paid at penalty rates)
- allowances (which fluctuate according to how much work is performed under special work conditions e.g. height, dirt, heat allowances)
- bonus payments (which may, or may not, relate to an individual's work performance).

These payments are specifically excluded when calculating ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates.

12 The effect of rolling ordinary time penalty payments and allowances into ordinary time hourly rates is excluded from these indexes. However, when overtime penalty payments are rolled into ordinary time hourly rates, the ordinary time indexes will increase accordingly.

13 The *total hourly rates of pay indexes* that *exclude bonuses* are based on a weighted combination of ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates (described in paragraphs 10 and 11) and overtime hourly rates. As a result, the total hourly indexes reflect changes in both the ordinary time and overtime hourly rates. However, the effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid at each overtime rate is not shown in these indexes.

14 Only those indexes that *exclude* bonuses and commissions are pure price indexes because bonus and commission payments can reflect changes in the quality of work performed. No attempt is made to remove this quality element from the indexes that include bonuses and commissions.

15 A review of the treatment of bonuses and commissions resulted in methodological changes in the March quarter 2006. Details of these changes and the likely impact on the indexes that include bonuses and commissions are included in Appendix 2.

NON-WAGE PRICE INDEXES

16 The *annual and public holiday leave index* is calculated using both ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates, and the amount of annual and public holiday leave offered by employers. Pure price changes in either of these variables will reflect in the index. The index specifically prices leave *entitlements* and therefore will not show changes due to fluctuations in the actual amount of leave taken by job occupants.

17 The *superannuation index* is calculated using ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates, and the rate of superannuation that is paid by employers. Pure price changes in either of these variables will be reflected in the index. Superannuation payments equal to and above the legislated minimum specified in the *Superannuation Guarantee Act 1992* are included in the index. Amounts that are salary sacrificed to superannuation are included in the wage price indexes and not the superannuation index.

18 The *payroll tax and workers' compensation indexes* are calculated differently to the other wage and non-wage indexes. As these costs are both levied at the employer level, the indexes are calculated using total payroll information rather than rates of pay data. The separate indexes are derived by applying either payroll tax rates/thresholds or workers' compensation premium rates to the total payroll data. The indexes reflect pure price changes in total payroll and either changes in the payroll tax rates/thresholds or workers' compensation premium rates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NON-WAGE PRICE INDEXES

continued

19 Data quality concerns exist in relation to the workers' compensation premium rates for the ACT private sector. Until these concerns are resolved, these data will be imputed based on industry averages across Australia. Workers' compensation index numbers for the ACT private sector will not be published separately.

LABOUR PRICE INDEXES

20 Two labour price indexes (one including bonuses and one excluding them) are constructed from the individual wage and non-wage components. As with the wage price indexes, only the labour price index that excludes bonuses is a pure price index because bonuses tend to reflect, at least partly, changes in the quality of work performed.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

21 The target population of employers for the LPI is all employing organisations in Australia (private and public sectors) except:

- enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishing
- private households employing staff
- foreign embassies, consulates, etc.

22 All employee jobs in the target population of employers are in scope of the LPI, except the following:

- Australian permanent defence force jobs
- non-salaried directors
- proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses
- persons paid by commission only
- working proprietors/owner managers of Pty Ltd companies
- employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll
- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year)
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, or jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

23 As such, full-time, part-time, permanent, casual, managerial and non-managerial jobs are in scope of the LPI. Costs incurred by employers for work undertaken by self-employed persons such as consultants and subcontractors are out-of-scope of the LPI, as they do not relate to employee jobs.

DATA COLLECTION

24 Information for the wage price indexes is collected each quarter by mail questionnaires from a sample survey of approximately 4,800 private and public sector employers selected from the ABS Business Register. In the first quarter they participate in the survey, each employer selects a sample of jobs from their workplace(s) using sampling instructions provided by the ABS, and provides information for these jobs, including detailed pricing specifications. In subsequent quarters they are asked to provide details of payments made to the current occupants of these same jobs. It is essential that the same jobs are priced in successive quarters, whether the individual job occupants are the same or not. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs are priced each quarter from the selected employers.

25 The sampling method retains the highest possible common sample of employers over time, and retains the same sampled jobs within those employers where possible. However, it is also necessary to ensure the LPI continues to be relevant and representative over time. For these reasons, the employer sample is refreshed annually (for the December quarter) in a way that ensures a high proportion of common selections while allowing new employers to be represented in the sample. Refreshing the sample also allows the ABS to control the length of time that small businesses are included in the sample.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA COLLECTION *continued*

26 Between each annual refresh of the employer sample, a small number of employee jobs will be lost from the survey sample because of the closure of some businesses. In addition, some jobs in continuing businesses will be replaced in the sample because of restructuring and other job changes.

27 Annual leave and superannuation information is collected from the same job sample as that used to construct the wage price indexes. However, data are only collected annually as part of the June quarter LPI survey. Changes in the job sample due to factors such as the annual refreshing of the employer sample, together with the requirement of pricing the same jobs in successive years, reduces the number of matched jobs used to calculate the annual and public holiday leave index and the superannuation index compared with the matched jobs underlying the wage price indexes.

28 Information from administrative and other ABS data sources is used to construct the payroll tax and workers' compensation indexes, as well as the public holiday component of the annual and public holiday leave index.

WEIGHTING

29 In the LPI, as with other price indexes, expenditure weights are used to combine elementary aggregates into broader level indexes. These weights are derived from independent estimates of labour costs for each elementary aggregate. The estimates are sourced from the Major Labour Costs Survey, the Employee Earnings and Hours Survey and the Census of Population and Housing. The weights are updated for the December quarter each year to take account of changing employer expenditure patterns for labour among each segment of the labour market (elementary aggregates). They reflect changes in the distribution of the number of employee jobs among occupations, industries, states/territories and sectors, as well as changes in labour cost relativities. Appendix 1 shows the distribution of employers' expenditure on wages and salaries, for the December quarter 2006.

30 To facilitate comparison of index numbers over time, the published indexes are not re-referenced (i.e. reset to 100.0) each time this re-weighting occurs. Instead, the series based on the old expenditure weights and that based on the new weights are linked via an arithmetic calculation, which is referred to as chaining. This provides a continuous series from the commencement of the index, while incorporating the updated expenditure weights.

INTERPRETATION OF INDEX NUMBERS

31 Index numbers in this publication measure changes in the price of labour between the commencement of the series and a later period. Index number levels cannot be compared across states/territories as they do not provide comparative information on the relative levels of labour costs. Similarly, index number levels cannot be compared across sectors, industries, or occupations. The usefulness of index numbers stems from the fact that index numbers for any two periods can be used to directly calculate the change or movement in the price of labour between the two periods. These *movements* can be compared across states/territories, sectors, industries, or occupations.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND ROUNDING

32 The published index numbers have been rounded to one decimal place, and the percentage changes (also rounded to one decimal place) are calculated from the rounded index numbers. In some cases, this can result in the percentage change for the total level of a group of indexes being outside the range of the percentage changes for the component level indexes. Seasonally adjusted and trend quarterly estimates are calculated from unrounded original indexes and then rounded to one decimal place.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

INDEX MOVEMENTS

33 Movements in indexes from one period to another can be expressed either as changes in index points or as percentage changes. In this publication, percentage changes are calculated to illustrate three different kinds of movements in indexes:

- movements between consecutive quarters
- movements between corresponding quarters of consecutive years (i.e. changes 'through the year')
- movements between consecutive financial years.

34 The following example illustrates the method of calculating changes in index points and percentage changes between any two periods:

Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, All Sectors, Australia

Index numbers, seasonally adjusted (see table 1)

December quarter 2006	111.8
less December quarter 2005	107.5
Change in index points	4.3
Percentage change	$4.3/107.5 \times 100 = 4.0\%$

FINANCIAL YEAR INDEXES

35 Index numbers for financial years are calculated as simple (arithmetic) averages of the four quarterly index numbers for the financial year. As the wage price indexes were first produced for the September quarter 1997, the first financial year index number that can be calculated is for 1997–98. Consequently, the first percentage change between financial years that can be calculated is between 1997–98 and 1998–99. The following example illustrates the method of calculating the financial year index number for 2005–06:

Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, Australia

Index numbers (see table 2)

September quarter 2005	106.6
plus December quarter 2005	107.5
plus March quarter 2006	108.6
plus June quarter 2006	109.5
Financial year 2005–06	$432.2/4 = 108.1$

36 Percentage changes between the index numbers for any two financial years can be calculated using the method outlined in paragraph 34 above.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDEXES

37 Seasonally adjusted estimates are derived by estimating and removing systematic calendar related effects from the original series. In most economic data these calendar related effects are a combination of the classical seasonal influences (e.g. the effect of the weather, social traditions or administrative practices) plus other kinds of calendar related variation, such as trading day, Easter or the proximity of significant days in the year (e.g. Christmas). In the seasonal adjustment process, both seasonal and other calendar related factors evolve over time to reflect changes in activity patterns. The seasonally adjusted estimates still reflect the sampling and non-sampling errors to which the original estimates are subject.

38 The *total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses index* is the only index of the LPI that is seasonally adjusted. Institutional effects largely drive the seasonality of this index. Important factors in determining this seasonality are the timing of effect of Australian workplace agreements and certified agreements, the length of these agreements, and the timing of significant wage hearings that impact on rates of pay. A significant institutional change in wage setting arrangements can affect the relative level (or trend) and seasonality of the index.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDEXES *continued*

39 Prior to 2006, the Australian Industrial Relations Commission (AIRC) handed down annual Safety Net Review (SNR) decisions which set federal full-time minimum award rates. Since the commencement of the WPI, the SNR contributed to the relative level of the wage price index. Most of its impact on the wage price index was in the September and December quarters each year. This impact contributed to the level of seasonality for those quarters. As a result of industrial relations changes associated with WorkChoices, the AIRC ceased its annual SNR decisions and the setting of federal minimum award rates has become the responsibility of the Australian Fair Pay Commission (AFPC). There was therefore no SNR decision in 2006.

40 The AFPC's first decision was handed down on 26 October 2006 with a date of effect of 1 December 2006. The impact on the wage price index of the first AFPC ruling is expected to occur mainly in the March and June quarters of 2007. These changes have impacted on the seasonality of the wage price index.

41 To account for this, the ABS has applied both a trend and a seasonal break in compiling the seasonally adjusted estimates from the September quarter 2006. This is the result of changes in the size and timing of wage increases reported.

42 It will take some time before the seasonality of the new wage setting mechanisms can be determined. Seasonally adjusted estimates may be revised more than is usual as additional observations become available.

CONCURRENT SEASONAL ANALYSIS

43 The LPI uses a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology to derive the adjustment factors. This method uses the original time series available at each reference period to estimate seasonal factors for the current and previous quarters. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is technically superior to the more traditional method of reanalysing seasonal patterns once each year because it uses all available data to fine tune the estimates of the seasonal component each quarter. It eliminates the need to use projected seasonal factors, and results in substantial gains in accuracy and consistency of the seasonally adjusted series. With concurrent analysis, the seasonally adjusted series are subject to revision each quarter as the estimates of the seasonal factors are improved. In most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the previous quarter and for the same quarter in the preceding year as the reference quarter (i.e. if the latest quarter is Q_t then the most significant revisions will be to Q_{t-1} and Q_{t-4}).

TREND ESTIMATES

44 Trend is a measure of the underlying direction of a series. The ABS trend estimates are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all quarters of the respective seasonally adjusted indexes except the first three and last three quarters. Trend estimates are created for these quarters by applying surrogates of the 7-term Henderson weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted indexes, tailored to each time series. In general, trend estimates give a better indication of underlying behaviour than the seasonally adjusted estimates. Please refer to the ABS Information Paper, *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

45 The ABS has undertaken an assessment of the SNR contribution to the relative level (or trend) of the wage price index. Over the life of the wage price index, the SNR has had a cumulative contribution to the level of the index. This cumulative contribution terminated after June 2006. As a result, there has been a break in the WPI trend series. At present, there is insufficient data to produce reliable trend estimates and the trend series has been suspended from the September quarter 2006. The trend series will be re-established when sufficient data is available.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

REFERENCE BASE PERIOD

46 The reference base period of an index series is that period for which the value of the index is set to 100.0. It is most commonly a year but can also be a different length of time, ranging from two or three years down to a single quarter. It often coincides with the weighting base for the series, but this is not essential. The September quarter 1997 was used as the original reference base for the wage price indexes as it was the first quarter for which data was available.

47 With the introduction of the non-wage price indexes, all indexes are presented on a reference base of 2003–04.

REVISIONS TO INDEXES

48 Original index numbers will be released as final figures at the time they are first published. Revisions will only occur in exceptional circumstances. Trend and seasonally adjusted indexes for some quarters will be revised as extra quarters are included in the series analysed for seasonal influences (see paragraphs 37 to 45).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

49 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available free on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>:

Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, cat. no. 6351.0.55.001

Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0

House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, cat. no. 6416.0

International Trade Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6457.0

Producer Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6427.0

Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, cat. no. 6461.0

Producer and International Trade Price Indexes: Concepts, Sources and Methods, cat no. 6429.0

Australian Labour Market Statistics, cat. no. 6105.0

50 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site. The ABS also publishes *Future releases* on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

51 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to David Taylor on Perth (08) 9360 5151 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

APPENDIX 1 DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON WAGES

AS UPDATED DECEMBER
QUARTER 2006

A1 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYERS' TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON WAGES AND SALARIES (a)

	Private	Public	All sectors
	%	%	%
Sector by State/Territory			
New South Wales	36.3	34.5	35.8
Victoria	26.8	20.2	25.1
Queensland	16.5	19.1	17.2
South Australia	7.0	6.8	6.9
Western Australia	9.7	8.7	9.5
Tasmania	1.6	2.4	1.8
Northern Territory	0.8	1.9	1.1
Australian Capital Territory	1.2	6.4	2.6
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sector by broad occupation group (b)			
Managers and administrators	13.6	11.9	13.2
Professionals	19.6	42.1	25.4
Associate professionals	12.8	15.5	13.5
Tradespersons and related workers	12.8	5.4	10.9
Advanced clerical, sales and service workers	3.6	2.1	3.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	14.5	14.2	14.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	10.2	3.2	8.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	6.3	3.4	5.5
Labourers and related workers	6.7	2.2	5.6
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sector by broad industry group (c)			
Mining	3.3	(d)	2.4
Manufacturing	20.8	(d)	15.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.0	(d)	1.5
Construction	6.2	(d)	5.0
Wholesale trade	7.9	(d)	5.9
Retail trade	11.8	(d)	8.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.9	(d)	3.0
Transport and storage	5.4	(d)	4.9
Communication services	1.5	(d)	2.9
Finance and insurance	7.4	(d)	5.8
Property and business services	14.6	(d)	11.8
Government administration and defence	. .	25.8	6.8
Education	3.7	24.6	9.2
Health and community services	8.4	19.1	11.4
Cultural and recreational services	1.9	2.2	1.9
Personal and other services	2.1	6.4	3.3
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0

. . not applicable

(a) Components may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

(b) Classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition* (cat. no. 1220.0).

(c) Classified according to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) For the public sector, these industries are combined and included in the 'All industries' total.

APPENDIX 2 TREATMENT OF BONUSES & COMMISSIONS IN THE LPI

BONUSES AND COMMISSIONS

Data on bonuses and commissions have been collected since the commencement of the Wage Price Index (WPI) series in September quarter 1997. These data are reflected in the wage price indexes for ordinary time hourly rates of pay including bonuses, and for total hourly rates of pay including bonuses. For ease of reference the indexes are referred to as 'including bonuses', however they include both bonuses and commissions.

Bonuses and commissions may be paid to employees in addition to regular wage or salary payments. They generally relate to the performance of either the individual in the job or the business as a whole. No attempt has been made to remove this performance or quality element from the price of bonuses. However, for commissions, which are identified as those payments that are a percentage of the value of sales made, changes in the price were considered more likely to reflect variation in the performance of the individual than pure price movements. For this reason, quality adjustments were made in the past to remove any changes in the price of commissions.

A recent review of the methodology for the treatment of bonuses and commissions determined that it was not feasible to accurately quality adjust the price. However, the review also concluded that the extent of quality change associated with a change in the price of bonuses and commissions was minimal, with the bulk of the change more likely to be an actual change in the 'price' underlying the bonuses and commissions paid. Therefore, the review's findings, while consistent with the current treatment of bonuses, required that the treatment of commissions be amended.

Consider a real estate agent who receives a quarterly commission based on the number of properties sold. An increase or decrease in the amount of commission received from one quarter to the next is more likely to reflect the state of the housing market rather than a change in the ability or performance of the real estate agent. Given that the WPI is a measure of the change in the price of labour inputs regardless of the outcomes achieved, it would be more accurate to treat a large part of such a change as a genuine change in the price of commission. In practice, it is impossible to identify the quality component of a commission with any degree of certainty and so it becomes necessary to treat them as either all price change or all quality change. Treating it as all price change is considered to be less inaccurate than the alternative of treating it as all quality change.

Commencing from the March quarter 2006, all changes in the price of commissions will be treated as price movements. At the same time, changes have been implemented to allow wage and salary quality adjustments to be made without affecting the price of bonuses and commissions. This was previously not possible.

It should be noted that while it is considered indexes constructed using the new methodology will provide a better estimate of the change in the price of labour, they will continue to be a combination of a pure price index and a form of unit value (i.e. total value divided by quantity), with changes in quality or quantity affecting the bonus component. As a result, only those wage price indexes that exclude bonuses and commissions can be considered pure price indexes. However, those series that include bonuses and commissions will provide extra information about the extent to which the incidence and size of these payments are changing over time.

It is expected that this change in methodology will result in a divergence between the indexes that include bonuses and commissions and those which exclude them. To assist in the analysis of this methodological change, the ABS has developed an analytical series which provides an estimate of the index numbers, since the September quarter 2001, based on the new methodology. The analytical series is not a revision to the published series. It is important to note that the analytical series has been calculated using the information currently available about earlier reference periods. It is therefore possible that the analytical series produced may be different to one calculated contemporaneously using the new pricing methodology because it is not possible to

APPENDIX 2 TREATMENT OF BONUSES & COMMISSIONS IN THE LPI

continued

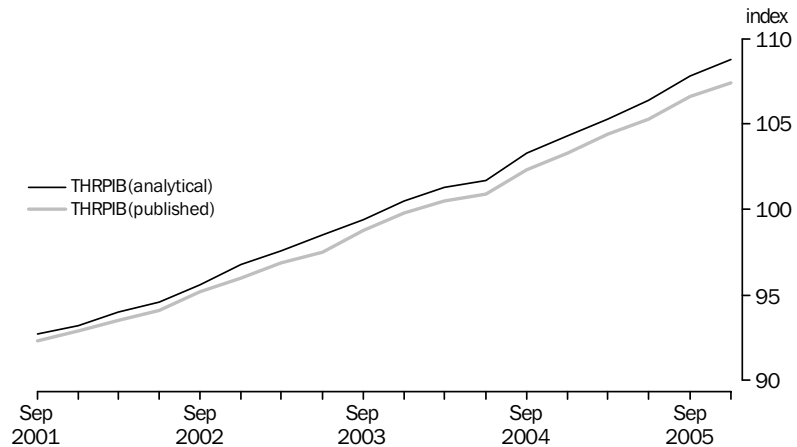
BONUSES AND COMMISSIONS

continued

replicate the procedures that might have been applied when the information on bonuses and commissions was first received from businesses.

The graph below indicates the difference between the published series and the analytical series developed using the new methodology.

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY INCLUDING BONUSES, AUSTRALIA



The analytical series has been produced for the indexes of ordinary time hourly rates of pay including bonuses and total hourly rates of pay including bonuses, at the Australia and sector level. These indexes are available on request by contacting David Taylor on (08) 9360 5151 or by email <david.taylor@abs.gov.au>.

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF NON-WAGE & LABOUR PRICE INDEXES

NON-WAGE AND LABOUR
PRICE INDEXES

A2 LPI AND NON-WAGE INDEXES (a), Sector

	INDEX NUMBERS(b)				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR(%)		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
ANNUAL AND PUBLIC HOLIDAY LEAVE							
Private	97.8	100.0	104.7	108.9	2.2	4.7	4.0
Public	96.6	100.0	105.3	109.9	3.5	5.3	4.4
All sectors	97.5	100.0	104.9	109.2	2.6	4.9	4.1
SUPERANNUATION							
Private	96.6	100.0	103.9	108.2	3.5	3.9	4.1
Public	95.9	100.0	104.5	109.2	4.3	4.5	4.5
All sectors	96.4	100.0	104.0	108.4	3.7	4.0	4.2
PAYROLL TAX							
Private	96.9	100.0	103.6	107.9	3.2	3.6	4.2
Public	96.5	100.0	104.4	108.9	3.6	4.4	4.3
All sectors	96.8	100.0	103.8	108.1	3.3	3.8	4.1
WORKERS' COMPENSATION							
Private	97.4	100.0	100.4	101.3	2.7	0.4	0.9
Public	94.3	100.0	103.5	106.1	6.0	3.5	2.5
All sectors	96.8	100.0	101.0	102.3	3.3	1.0	1.3
LABOUR PRICE INDEX EXCLUDING BONUSES							
Private	96.9	100.0	103.6	107.7	3.2	3.6	4.0
Public	95.8	100.0	104.4	109.0	4.4	4.4	4.4
All sectors	96.6	100.0	103.8	108.0	3.5	3.8	4.0

(a) Refer to paragraphs 3 to 6 of Explanatory Notes for a description of the indexes.

(b) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

GLOSSARY

Annual and public holiday leave index	Measures changes in the price of annual and public holiday leave (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 16).
Bonuses	Payments made to a job occupant that are in addition to regular wages and salaries and which generally relate to the job occupant's, or the organisation's, performance. In the LPI, the term 'bonuses' refers to bonuses and commissions.
Elementary aggregates	The finest aggregations of jobs, in terms of state/territory, sector, industry group and occupation group, for which expenditure weights are available.
Employee job	A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates.
Employer	Organisation with one or more employees.
Expenditure weights	A measure of the relative importance of each elementary aggregate, based on employers' total expenditure on the LPI component being considered (e.g. wages and salaries, superannuation, etc.). Expenditure weights are used to combine elementary aggregate indexes into broader level indexes.
Index number	Measures the ratio of the price of labour between the commencement of the index series and a later period.
Industry	Classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0).
Labour price index	Measures changes in the price of labour. Includes wages and salaries, overtime, bonuses (only in the labour price including bonuses index), annual and public holiday leave, superannuation, payroll tax and workers' compensation (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 20).
Occupation	Classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay index	Measures quarterly change in ordinary time hourly rates of pay (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 10 and 11).
Ordinary time hours	Award, standard or agreed hours of work paid for at the ordinary rate.
Overtime hours	The number of hours paid for in excess of ordinary time hours, based on the data for the first quarter a selected job is included in the survey.
Payroll tax index	Measures changes in the price of payroll tax (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 18).
Reference base period	The period for which an index series is given the value of 100.0. The current reference base for the LPI is the 2003–04 financial year.
Sector	Public sector comprises local government authorities and all government departments and agencies created by, or reporting to, the Commonwealth, or state/territory parliaments. The private sector comprises all organisations not classified as public sector.
Seasonal adjustment	Process of removing systematic calendar related effects from the original series (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 37–43).
Superannuation index	Measures changes in the price of superannuation (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 17).
Total hourly rates of pay index	Measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 13).
Trend	A measure of the underlying direction of a series (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 44–45).
Wage price index	Measures changes in the price of wages.
Weighting base	The period to which the expenditure weights relate.
Workers' compensation index	Measures changes in the price of workers' compensation (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 18).

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

<i>INTERNET</i>	www.abs.gov.au the ABS web site is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.
<i>LIBRARY</i>	A range of ABS publications are available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our web site, or purchase a hard copy publication. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

<i>PHONE</i>	1300 135 070
<i>EMAIL</i>	client.services@abs.gov.au
<i>FAX</i>	1300 135 211
<i>POST</i>	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS web site can be downloaded free of charge.

<i>WEB ADDRESS</i>	www.abs.gov.au
--------------------	-----------------------



2634500012065

ISSN 1832 3871

RRP \$25.00